THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 507.] WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1797. [VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main ſtreet: where Subſcriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, Eſſays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

CHEAP LANDS

The Subſcribers purpoſe ſelling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodſtock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and ſeven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing ſpring.

An undivided moiety of two thouſand acres, firſt rate, ſituate on the waters of Bullſkin creek, within ſix miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louiſville to Shelbyville runs through it.

We will ſell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and ſufficient title.

tf ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, *the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford,* (to wit:)

8000 Acres on the waters of Slate and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Alſo

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Maſon county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre ſurvey. And

500 acres, Nelſon county, on Aſher's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be ſold low for caſh, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently ſituated in the Cumberland country. The purchaſer will apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Scott county.

WM. HENRY, Agent
Auguſt 3, 1796. For ſaid Bedford.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF
Firſt qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and ſix miles from Frankfort: the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence, ſeveral very good cabbins, a good ſpring and a valuable mill ſeat, likewiſe abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any in the diſtrict—a good title will be given by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.
July 22, 1796. tf

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT
FOR MAN AND HORSE,
On Main ſtreet, next door to Doctor Downing's,
By WILLIAM ALLEN.

DOCTOR DUHAMEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately began to practiſe Phyſic, at Millerſburg and its neighbourhood—and that he propoſes to continue with zeal and attention, and on moderate terms. tf

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
In the Brick Houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. John & Samuel Poſtlethwait, next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office,
A large and general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
GROCERIES,	GLASS,
IRONMONGERY,	DELF and QUEENS
SADDLERY,	WARE,
BOOKS,	And NAILS of all ſizes.
STATIONARY,	

Which they will ſell at a low price for Caſh, or Country Produce ſuitable for the New Orleans Market.

Lexington, Feb. 18, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,
And now opening by
Peter January, Jun.
At the Brick Store, directly oppoſite the Court Houſe,

A NEAT, compleat and well choſen Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, perfectly adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he offers for ſale on *very reduced terms.*

tf *Lexington, February* 25.

DANCING.

R. DEVENPORT,

TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of Lexington and its environs, that he intends opening a *SCHOOL* at Mr. J. Bradford's, on Friday the 24th inſtant, where he intends to teach Dancing in all its branches, on the moſt improved plan. He will introduce a variety of Reels which have never been taught in ſchools. By his experience and attention, he hopes to merit the approbation of thoſe who ſhall encourage his undertaking.

tf Lexington, March 15.

TO BE RENTED,
In the Town of MILFORD, *Madiſon Court Houſe,*

A HOUSE and LOT, the moſt convenient of any in ſaid Town for a Public Houſe, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford. SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

For Sale,
Three Hundred Acres of Firſt Rate LAND,

LYING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling houſe and barn.—I will either ſell ſaid land, or exchange it for land lying on the North Weſt ſide of the Ohio, on the waters of Scioto, Ohio, or Bruſh creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premiſes.

13m HUGH EVANS.

SOLD OFF.

THE ſubſcriber having diſpoſed of his goods by wholeſale, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Thoſe who neglect may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has ſeveral tracts of LAND, of 200 acres each, on the ſouth ſide of Green river; which he will diſpoſe of on low terms for Caſh—or he will receive in payment a Negro Woman of good character, who underſtands plain cooking, waſhing &c.

A compleat aſſortment of CASTINGS of ſuperior quality, will be kept at his old ſtore houſe.

JAMES MORRISON.
Lexington, January 16.

N. B. Wanted to purchaſe, continental bounty warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Thoſe perſons who were on the continental eſtabliſhment, and ſerved during the war with Britain, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

tf J. M.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Honeſt, Induſtrious OVERSEER, who underſtands the management of negroes. Alſo an APPRENTICE to the Tanning buſineſs.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN.

Caſh and Merchandize
WILL BE GIVEN FOR SOUND YOUNG
HORSES,

WORTH from twenty to ſixty pounds each, by the ſubſcribers, who will commence purchaſing at their ſtore in Lexington, on Monday the thirteenth inſtant (it being court day) and continue until the Friday following: and at James Edwards and Co's ſtore in Danville, on Monday the twentieth, & continue until the Saturday following, after which they will return to Lexington, and continue purchaſing until the fifteenth of April.

A. & J. W. HUNT.
March 6, 1797. tf

A NEW STORE.

I HAVE juſt received into my care in the brick houſe, lately occupied by mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and Queen's Ware; which I am authoriſed to ſell upon the loweſt terms for Caſh, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full proof Whiſkey, Salt, Sugar, and good Flour in barrels; for which ſaid articles of produce, a generous price will be given. I have alſo Iron and Nails left in my hands, to be ſold for Caſh. A few good Horſes under ſeven years old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.
Bourbon, March, 1797. tf

TAKEN up by the the ſubſcriber, on Clear creek, Woodford county, one brown mare, three years old, 14 and a half hands high, a ſtar inher forehead, no brand perceivable, valued at 15

MOSES CREMER.
December 13 1796.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious houſe on Main ſtreet the third door below Croſs ſtreet; where thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, ſhall meet with every poſſible attention.

For Sale,
SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for maj. John Moſby, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Moſby, heir at law of ſaid John Moſby; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thouſand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north eaſt ſide, about four miles below the ſouth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking in ten ſurveys.—It is unneceſſary to deſcribe the land, as the purchaſer will be diſpoſed to make the neceſſary enquiries previous to his making any propoſals.—The title is ſuppoſed by thoſe who have carefully examined it to be unqueſtionable.—Upon paying part of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact For Littleberry Moſby, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will alſo diſpoſe of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by ſaid Moſby.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnerſhip of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requeſted to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. SEITZ, who only can give diſcharges.

One months indulgence will be given.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND
IN THIS STATE:—

5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's ſtation.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's ſtation.

1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatheman's ſettlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, ſix miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

ALSO,

200 acres of an Illinois grant, oppoſite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tenneſſee river.

This will inform thoſe who incline to purchaſe, that I have lately returned from exploring moſt of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tenneſſee—and find it to be a body of ſoil, timber, water and range, ſuperior to any I have ever ſeen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either ſold or rented.—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.
Feb. 2. tf

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book accounts, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle them before the middle of March, as he can give no longer indulgence.

All thoſe indebted to Lewis Weſt, are requeſted to make payment to me, as I am authoriſed to collect his accounts, and deliver the different watches left in my hands by him.

EDW. WEST.
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1797. ſtf

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I am informed a certain mr. George Adams, hatter of the town of Lexington, has taken his hats to the different court houſes in this ſtate, and ſold them as my manufacturing—therefore this is to notify the public, that I intend hereafter to put my name in each of my hats to prevent the character of my ſhop being injured by any ſuch perſon. As I intend moving ſhortly to Georgetown, the ticket that will be in each hat will certify that they were made in that place.

tf JOHN LOWREY.

THE ſubſcriber has four thouſand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-weſt of the Ohio, obtained for his own ſervices, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river oppoſite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, ſaid to be valuable; one thouſand of which I will ſell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reaſonable credit given for. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may know the terms on application to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.
December 1, 1796.

FOR SALE,
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Maſon, Madiſon, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene. The taxes ſhall be paid, and other incumbrances diſcharged at the time, and in the manner preſcribed by law.

The ſubſcriber, who will hereafter reſide in this town, is authoriſed to diſpoſe of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, perſons deſiring to purchaſe the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of thoſe places.

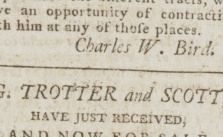
Charles W. Bird.

G. TROTTER and SCOTT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
AND NOW FOR SALE,
At their Store directly oppoſite the market houſe, a large and neat
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,
Well ſuited to all ſeaſons, which they will ſell on the moſt reduced terms, for CASH tf

Twenty Dollars reward.

I WILL give the above reward for a Horſe that ſtrayed from one of the town lots of Lexington ſome time in July laſt, of the following deſcription, viz. A bright bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, very lengthy, ſome very remarkable white ſpots on his breaſt, neck and back, branded with D on the near buttock. As the time for bringing the horſe to the public ſtray-pens has elapſed, it is hoped the perſon who has him in cuſtody, will deliver him to meſſrs. Trotter & Scott, Lexington, or to the ſubſcriber near Frankfort.

JOHN JAMISON.
Franklin county, March 12, 1797. 6w



GALLANT,

A FULL bred horſe, ſixteen hands high, will ſtand at my ſtable in Scott county, near Col. Johnſon's mill, and cover mares at eight dollars the ſeaſon, four dollars the leap, and will inſure mares to be with foal for fifteen dollars, payable the firſt day of January next; if paid before the firſt day of October, I will take ſeven dollars for the ſeaſon, or three and a half dollars for a leap. Good paſturage gratis.

RODES THOMPSON.

Orange county, Virginia.

GALLANT, a horſe that Capt. Rodes Thompſon purchaſed of me for 21 gl. cash, was got by col. Baylor's old Gallant; old Gallant was got by the imported horſe Fearnaught; his dam by the imported horſe Sober John, out of an imported mare; young Gallant's dam by the Macaroni; the Macaroni by the ſaid Fearnought, on a full bred mare; his grand dam by Hudibraſs; Hudibraſs was got by the ſaid Fearnought, on a full bred mare.

GEORGE NUMAN.

N. B. Gallant is a beautiful dark bay, fully ſixteen hands high, ſeven years old; his figure is equal to any horſe in this ſtate; his colts are not inferior to any horſe's whatever. G. N.

Blank Deeds for ſale.

CAMILLUS.—No. III.

MR. BRADFORD:

I HAVE hitherto, I think, clearly ſhewn that FINES may be levied of *common right*, under the common law of England and certain ſtatutes (made in aid of the common law) now in force in this ſtate; and that ſuch right has never been taken away; but on the contrary, acknowledged and ſanctioned, by the Virginia acts of aſſembly.

Admitting then, ſir, that a citizen of Kentucky holding a legal claim to land; can, by a certain mode of conveyance, bar all others, who do not within five years come forward and aſſert their rights, it will bring me to the next quere I propoſed for public diſcuſſion, viz. If Fines were levied and generally adopted within the ſtate of Kentucky, what good conſequences would thence ariſe to the citizens at large?

This queſtion deſerves ſerious enquiry, and after all, nothing but experince can eventually determine it. It is much eaſier to ſay how a law ſtands, than how it will act when put in motion. The greateſt ſtateſman will never poſitively aſſert that ſuch a law will in its operation be productive of ſuch conſequences: if, indeed, his law is well founded, the probability is the conſequences will be *well too*. So likewiſe, if we can diſcover a law in being, but which among ourſelves has never operated ſo as to ſhew the conſequences; yet if it is founded on undeniable principles—approved of by the beſt legal writers—inforced from age to age in an opulent nation, and chearfully ſubmitted to by all; I think ſir, we may be well aſſured great advantages have thereby accrued to them, and ſimilar advantages by ſimilar means may accrue to us. There is, indeed, for it ought not to be overlooked, ſome, though I think no very material difference in the nature of the claims to land in England, and thoſe in Kentucky. If the rights to land were as well aſcertained here, as they are *there*, I ſhould have an eaſy taſk; my doctrine of *fines* would forcibly apply *as a mode of conveyance*, not only to prevent diſputes, but to ſecure to the purchaſers a more ſure, and at length, an indefeaſible title. The good effects having been ſo long felt and known in England, I would with certainty ſay the ſame law when acted on, would be productive of ſimilar effects in Kentucky. Would it be leſs ſalutary, ſir, in our preſent ſituation? I think not. It appears to me, that with as much propriety, I might ſay, a man in a raging fever has leſs need of a phyſician, or in a violent paſſion leſs need of reaſon; as to ſay a country, ſituated and entangled as this is, with reſpect to landed property, has leſs need of a law, which has been adopted, approved, and found effectual in removing the very evil of which we complain. A remedy ſo well adapted to the diſeaſe, that when the remedy no longer exiſted; or, (as lord Coke expreſſes it) "when the law was done away for a time, great contentions aroſe, *and few men were ſure of their poſſeſſions.*

I will compare the landed claims of each country. In England no diſputes ever ariſe, as with us, reſpecting *boundaries*; theſe have been long eſtabliſhed. A diſpute there is not whether one man has a better right than another, from different or adverſe titles as claimants under grants from the ſtate; but, which has the better right, as claimants under the ſame title, by purchaſe or deſcent. The greater number of diſputes in England ariſe from the conſtruction of wills; for inſtance—a nobleman poſſes a large landed eſtate, he has numerous relations & friends; he makes his will, leaves his eſtate among them, and dies. When the will appears, each deviſee anxious to claim his right, and ſome perhaps, more than their rights, put different conſtructions on the meaning of the teſtator. Some of them have poſſeſſion; others content themſelves with their right of poſſeſſion, or wait ſome favorable contingency not provided for in the will, before they ſtep forward & aſſert their claims. In this ſituation if one of the deviſees in poſſeſſion levies a *fine*, permit me, ſir, to ſhew what advantage he thereby has over thoſe who do not; and particularly the extra advantage to a purchaſer?

In the firſt place, the poſſeſſion is not only evidence of a claim, but, from the very nature of the caſe, gives him an advantage over a claimant who is out of poſſeſſion; it could not be be gained without an action; doubtful as to the event, but certain as to expence, he cannot hold back longer than five years, becauſe he has ſufficient notice—every thing, therefore, conſpires to perſuade him to a compromiſe with the deviſee in poſſeſſion, and for a reaſonable conſideration to releaſe his claim.

Secondly. When the *fine* is levied, ſuch deviſee has at leaſt ſome proſpect before him, of a well eſtabliſhed right. He knows who are the claimants; who of age; who under age, &c. and what are their ſeveral pretenſions—he can, by proper advice, apply himſelf accordingly; and on the expiration of the time, he is ſure no other claimant can ever after moleſt him. If indeed, he is ejected by a better right, he who ſo ejects him has in like manner a better chance of eſtabliſhing *that* right. I am not pointing out how a man may at all events get the land he poſſeſſes, whether his own or not; but the moſt eligible and legal way of adjuſting diſputes as practiſed and approved in England. But where is the extra advantage to the purchaſer? He proportions his payments according to the length of time which the Fine has operated, or may have to operate, well knowing that every latent claim muſt in a few years be either aſſerted or barred, and his money laid out on a certainty.

But in what ſituation are thoſe deviſees who do not uſe this precaution; but as we do, ſuffer every latent claim to come forward when they may, and how they may? They are thus ſituated: Inſtead of five years, agreeable to the ſtatute of *non-claim; ſixty* years, by the Engliſh ſtatute of limitation is allowed; within which time, poſſeſſory actions and writs of right, may be maintained while the eſtates of ſuch deviſees, inſtead of a well eſtabliſhed right, get more and more entangled, as the claimants from deſcent or otherwiſe, get more and more changed; and as to a purchaſer, he never can be better off than the deviſee from whom he purchaſes, becauſe the bequeſts in the will are to him, notice of the claims.

Let me here obſerve, that a principal object of the law reſpecting *fines*, is not only to put *an end* to diſputes, which the word FINES OR FINIS ſignifies; but to ſecure to *bona fide* purchaſers the land they purchaſe. No man, it is true, ought to ſell the property of another; but if he who ſells, has the legal right, admitting another has a more equitable right, yet if he who claims the equitable right ſuffers it to lie dormant after the actual and known transfer of the legal right more than a reaſonable and ſufficient length of time, for him to have come forward and aſſert the equitable right; ſurely if any one is to ſuffer, it ſhould rather be he who diſcovers ſuch indolence and neglect, than fall on an innocent purchaſer.

I will now compare the rights of land in Kentucky, and fee if they eſſentially differ from the rights veſted in individuals in Great Britain. I think we ſhall find, ſir, turn them as we may, no eſſential difference.—Like the deviſees claiming under the ſame will, we all claim as purchaſers under one and the ſame title. Immediately on the death of the teſtator (to purſue the ſimilie) the ſhares veſted in each deviſee; ſo likewiſe (as has been well obſerved by an eminent attorney) on the purchaſe made by individuals from the ſtate of Virginia, the right veſted in each purchaſer, and our patents are only evidences of the previous rights, ſufficient at leaſt to take poſſeſſion of the lands called for in the grants; but like the deviſees, we cannot agree among ourſelves, in whom the previous rights did actually veſt—the land law, if not ambiguous, is yet, from the peculiarity of our ſituation—the intereſted views of ſome—weakneſs or folly of others, and legal determinations; to ſalve the whole, as uncertain in its conſtruction as the nobleman's will. Conteſt upon conteſt, is likely to enſue; if we go to law, there is no end to it! A man may be wafted on this ſea of troubles—agitated by painful ſuſpence from year to year, and if even ſucceſsful ſo as to maintain his claims for nine and forty years, yet before the fiftieth is expired, another who claims under the ſeizin of of his anceſtors, may bring his writ of right and take it at laſt!

This is a ſhort, and I think, a true ſtatement. Of two evils, wiſdom ſays chooſe the leaſt. If the rights of infants, married women, &c. muſt be guarded, and time muſt neceſſarily of common juſtice be given them after their diſabilities are removed, to aſſert their claims. If we cannot jump at once into ſecurity. If even litigation itſelf, ſhould move rapidly forward, and all theſe are unavoidable inconveniences; yet, with the proſpect of future good, and that not long ere it arrives; experience, I think, ſir, would ſoon convince us, was the law I have contemplated put in force, that it would be as far preferable to the preſent mode, as the deviſee who in England levies a Fine, is put thereby in a ſituation far better than thoſe who ſubmit, like ourſelves, to be agitated by various contentions, with no proſpect of any end.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
CAMILLUS.

The following extract from Hargrave's notes on Coke Littleton, will, I think, ſupport the doctrine I have uniformly alledged—"In Glanville's time, Fines, were really amicable compoſitions of *actual* ſuits. But for ſeveral centuries paſt, fines have been only ſo in *name*, being in *fact fictitious* proceedings, in order to transfer or ſecure real property, by a mode more efficatious than ordinary conveyances. What the ſuperiority of a fine in this reſpect conſiſts of, will beſt appear by ſtating the chief uſes to which it is applied. One uſe of a fine is *extinguiſhing dormant titles*, by ſhortening the uſual time of limitation. Fines, being agreements concerning lands or tenements ſolemnly made in the king's courts, were deemed to be of equal notoriety with judgments on writs of right; and therefore the common law allowed them to have the ſame quality of barring all who ſhould not claim within a year and a day. The ſtatute of 4 Hen. 7 enlarged it from a year and a day, to five years. The force of fines on the rights of ſtrangers being thus regulated, it has been ever ſince a common practice to levy them merely for better guarding a title againſt claims, which under the common ſtatutes of limitations, might ſubſiſt, with a right of entry for twenty years, and with a right of action for a much longer time." page 121, note 171.

LONDON, December 10.

The marquis of Bute arrived in town on Wedneſday evening from the continent, and yeſterday he had an interview with the ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Accounts have been received in town from the Mediterranean, by the Andacious of 74 guns, Capt. Gould, which ſtates, that the Spaniſh fleet having put to ſea, had met with a violent gale of wind, in which La Trinidade had run down a large frigate, and that the fleet had been diſperſed—five ſail had put into Minorca, and three into Carthagena, diſmaſted, and the reſt of the fleet remained unaccounted for.

December 12.

Mr. Ellis, we underſtand, ſet off this morning for Paris, he carries with him it is ſaid, the inſtructions to lord Malmeſbury reſpecting the terms of compenſation to be propoſed to the Executive Directory; theſe inſtructions were finally ſettled at a cabinet council, held on Saturday.

Admiral Vandeput has taken two Spaniſh ſhips from the Havannah, richly laden. One of them arrived off Portſmouth on Friday evening.

December 15.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, have been received from Rob. Crauford, Eſq. by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principle ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his royal highneſs the arch-duke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburg, November 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip that official accounts were this day received, by the Arch-Duke, from General Davidovich, ſtating his having beaten the corps that was oppoſed to him, and taken 1000 priſoners.

His advanced guard has taken poſſeſſion of Trente, which place, as well as the ſtrong poſition behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without reſiſtence.

I have the honor to be
ROB. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Arch-Duke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburgh, Nov. 13, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip, that, by a report, received by his Royal highneſs the Arch Duke, from Lieutenant General Neu, governor of Mayence, it appears that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a poſition behind the Seltz.

This corps conſiſted entirely of detachments from the garriſon of Mayence, commanded by major-general Simpſchaen and Roſemberg. The latter, with the left wing was poſted on the heights of Biebelſheim and Planig, to obſerve Creutznach; the former with the right wing, to defend the paſſage of Bingen. They had orders, in caſe of being attacked by a ſuperior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This poſition on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of laſt year. It is not to be maintained againſt an enemy of very ſuperior force; for Creutznach lies ſo entirely under the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always maſter of that place, as was ſufficiently proved by the affair of the 13th of December, 1795 On this ſide Creutznach, the heights are ſo diſtant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending themſelves in front on each flank of the town; and a very inferior force take poſt near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th, generals Simpſchaen and Rotemberg were attacked by two diviſions of the army of the *Sambre* and Meuſe. The action laſted ſeveral hours, and the enemy, notwithſtanding ſo very great an inequality of numbers, was repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Early on the 27th, the French renewed the attack, and advanced in ſeveral columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Auſtrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and ſteadineſs, maintained their poſition. In the evening, however, the the generals, in conformity to the orders mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the ſeltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion conſiſts of 19 men killed, 184 wounded, 96 miſſing; the whole, 299 men and 89 horſes.

The enemy's was certainly conſiderable; 200 of them were taken priſoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumſtantial in ſtating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, becauſe I obſerve that the official reports of the army of the Sambre & Meuſe, I mean the late ones, contain the moſt abſurd exaggerations I ſhall conſider them perfectly undeſerving of notice, were it not that thoſe that have no other means of judging of the event of the campaign, than by comparing the accounts publiſhed by the contending armies, would be led into the moſt erroneous concluſions, if they give each party credit for only an equal degree of fairneſs in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21ſt of laſt month, Nieuwied, it is repreſented as having been a ſerious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpoſe of deſtroying their bridge, and ſpreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both theſe objects were effected by a very inſignificant force; and there was not the ſmalleſt idea of making a ſerious aſſault on the Tete-de Pont of Nieuwied. The enemy ſtates, that beſides an immenſe number of killed and drowned, they actually took one thouſand priſoners; whereas I can aſſure your lordſhip, from the moſt authentic information, that the whole loſs of the Auſtrians did not exceed 284 men.

After general Moreau's army had croſſed the Rhine, two diviſions were detached towards Landau, and one diviſion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe arrived about the ſame time in the neighbourhood of Kayſerſlaughten. General Hotz was ſtill at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of ſufficient ſtrength to have any other object than that of ſpreading alarm in Lower Alſace; and it was evident, that as ſoon as the Rhine ſhould again ſeparate the main armys, the enemy muſt immediately become maſters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore on the ap-

pearance of forces, infinitely ſo ſuperior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp at Manheim, without being in the ſmalleſt degree moleſted by the enemy. He eſtabliſhed the advanced poſts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Pletz towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th inſtant the French attacked general Hotze's line. The principal efforts were directed againſt the left wing, and the fire of the artillery and ſmall arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulſed, and general Hotze ſtill maintaining his poſts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Rebach, by the village of Maubach to Franckenthal.

I have the honour to be,
(Signed) ROB. CRAUFORD.

BRUSSELS, November 25

It appears that a grand operation is now on the eve of being executed. The diviſion of general Lefebre, amounting to 18,000 men, have effected the paſſage of the Rhine, and is directing its courſe to Andernach, to re-in force the centre of the army in the mean time, a large diviſion is to paſs the Rhine at the bridge of Neuwied, and the army of the north, which is already on the right bank, is to attack the Auſtrians on the Sieg. All the preparations which are making, indicate this double project. Thirty thouſand rations of bread, and as many of hay & oats, are preparing at Cologne, to be ſent to Mulheim. General Bournonville has arrived at Cologne.

But in the midſt of theſe preparatives, there are ſeveral parlies for the purpoſe of concluding an armiſtice on the Rhine. The Auſtrian general Kray, and the republican Bernadotte, have had a new conference on the ſubject of a ſuſpenſion of arms, which was firſt propoſed by the French generals.

At the end of this conference, general Worneck, who commands on the Lower Rhine, diſpatched a courier to the Archduke Charles and general Bournonville ſent Mr. Luyr, the commiſſary at war, to Paris with ſecret inſtructions.

Mrs. Walſh's School

FOR the education of little Miſſes in reading and needle work, will commence on the firſt Monday in April next.
Lexington, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip between Peter January, Thomas January and Peter January, jun. trading under the firm of
PETER JANUARY, JUN. & Co.
was diſſolved, by mutual conſent, the firſt of June laſt, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Thomas January, for adjuſtment. The ſubſcriber therefore now earneſtly requeſts ſuch perſons as are indebted to the ſaid co-partnerſhip, to make immediate payment of their reſpective balances, in order that he may be enabled to diſcharge the debts due by the ſaid firm.
THOS. JANUARY.
March 20, 1797. tf

ALL perſons indebted to the late William Tandy, are hereby called on for payment; and thoſe having any claims, are deſired to exhibit them without delay, properly authenticated, to the EXECUTORS.
Fayette, March 21, 1797.

For ſale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locuſt creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about ſeven miles from Hardin ſettlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or, JOHN W. HOLT, atto. in fact
13wtf for THOS. HOLT.

For ſale,

BY public auction, at twelve o'clock, on Wedneſday the 29th inſtant, the HOUSE adjacent to the lands of Mr. John Maxwell, lately uſed as a place of worſhip, and known by the name of Mount Zion meeting houſe. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by
WILLIAM GIBSON, and
ELIJAH POAGE.
N. B. The houſe to be taken away by the purchaſer.

FLAG OF TRUCE,
A BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY,

NOW four years old, fifteen hands and an inch high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my houſe on Cane run, Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and will cover mares at Two Dollars the Leap, Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for Inſurance.

FLAG OF TRUCE was got by old Tippoſaib, out of my noted gray mare Clariſſa; Clariſſa's blood and form is unexceptionable.
3t A. BUFORD.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, March 22, 1797.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article extracted from a French paper called L'Ame des Loix.

Leyden, November 7.

"In the ſitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 2d. A letter was read from Citizen Noel, Miniſter of the French Republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication: "That as the negotiation commenced with lord Malmeſbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general Peace; and as the Directory in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had conſtantly at heart the intereſts of the Batavian Republic, they invited the National Aſſembly to name a perſon inveſted with the neceſſary power to conduct the intereſts of the Batavian Republic, in the preſent negotiation."

"The letter adds, that in ſuch circumſtances the two republics ought to aſſiſt each other mutually by councils as well as actions, and it was therefore wiſhed that the perſon appointed for this important purpoſe, might repair as ſpeedily as poſſible to Paris.

"It was decreed that the commiſſion for Foreign Affairs ſhould anſwer the letter; and at the ſame time make known to Mr. Noel, that the perſons nominated and authoriſed for this purpoſe, were Citizens Leſtevenon, Paiteer and Meyear, who are already at Paris."

Upon the above it is obvious to remark that whatever may be thought of the ſentiments contained in the official correſpondence between Lord Malmeſbury and Charles de la Croix, it is realy the opinion of the Directory, that peace will probably enſue from the preſent negotiation.

MARRIED, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Revered James Moore, Dr. F. RIDGLEY, of this place, to Miſs SHORT, ſiſter to Major Short, of Woodford county.

HENRY COONES,
COPPERSMITH,

INFORMS his friends, and the pulic in general, that he carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, eight miles eaſt from Lexington and about a quarter of a mile from the road to Strode's ſtation, near Mr. Eltis's tavern; where he intends to work on the loweſt terms and in the beſt manner.

It having been ſuppoſed by ſome, that he is the ſame perſon who worked in Lexington, of the name of Coons; he wiſhes to inform them that he is not the man—and in order to enable them to know the difference, they need only examine the quality and prices of work. t3

Taken up by the ſubſcriber,

on Lulbulgrud, a black mare, judged to be 3 years old laſt ſpring, about thirteen and a half hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the left thigh E C, appraiſed to 131 doſ.
WILLIAM HAZLERIG.
January 24th, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber,

living on cane run, near Capt. Robert Mosby's, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen and a half hands high; ſix years old, neither docked nor branded, ſhod before; appraiſed to ten pounds.
ABRAHAM MINNIER.
December 5. *3

Ten Dollars reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Lexington; early laſt evening, a bright bay HORSE, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded JC or JG (I am not certain which) ſome ſaddle ſpots, I do not recollect any other other mark; paces and trots, if led up to a log or ſtump will ſtep upon it if within his reach, he was purchaſed laſt week of a Mr. Gift of Franklin county. The above reward will be given for the thief if brought to juſtice, or five dollars for the horſe on his being delivered to
BEN: STOUT.
March 14, 1797. tf

M'Gure & Connelly,
TAILORS,

Take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have juſt commenced buſineſs in the houſe oppoſite Mr. Bradford's printing office, in this place where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, ſhall have their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.
Lexington, March 2.

Six Dollars Reward.

LOST *from the plantation of Mr. Leonard Young, near Bryant's ſtation, a black HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, trots, branded with* O *I believe on his near buttock, and a ſear on his off hip.*
G. PENDERGRASS.
If *Lexington.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commiſſioners appointed by the court of Bourbon county, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly entitled 'an act to aſcertain the boundaries of land, and for other purpoſes,' will attend the 14 day of April next, on Silas's run, near the forks, to prove the calls in an entry made on a treaſury warrant in the names of George and Samuel Givens, on a Buffaloe road leading from Ruddel's ſtation to M'Cleland's fort, including a tree marked GB, which tree ſtands near the forks of Silas's run, where I will attend with certain witneſſes, in order to perpetuate teſtimony to eſtabliſh the calls in ſaid entry, and do ſuch other things as may appear neceſſary,
SAMUEL GIVENS.
March 3, 1797. w*3t

Notice.

WHEREAS, on the firſt day of April 1783, Joſeph Farrow enters 1000 acres of land on the ſouth ſide of the north fork of Licking, at the mouth of a ſmall creek, on the lower ſide to include his improvements. Alſo, enters 500 acres by virtue of a treaſury warrant, on the waters of the north fork of Licking, joining his preemption on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. And whereas, the proof of the ſaid improvements depends on the oaths of perſons now living, this is therefore, to notify all whom theſe preſents may concern, that I ſhall on the 18th of April next, attend at the mouth of Farrow's creek, with the commiſhoners appointed by the court of Maſon county, with ſundry witneſſes, to perpetuate the ſpot where the ſaid improvement ſtood, and do ſuch other things in the premiſes, as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeable to law.
JOSEPH FARROW, jun.
Heir of Joſeph Farrow deceas'd.
March 3, 1797. w3t

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Richard Abbot dec. are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and I am ready to ſettle with them.
JONATHAN NIXON, Exor.
March 9, 1797.

A CAUTION.

I GAVE my bond to a certain Armſted Churchill, in the year 1785 or 1786, for a large ſum of money, it being the balance for a tract of land I purchaſed of him in the county of Fauquier, and ſtate of Virginia, previous to his emigrating to the ſtate of Kentucky—I have fully diſcharged that bond and every claim he had againſt me—I therefore forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond as I am determined not to pay it a ſecond time.
William Stanton.
November 21, 1796. *3t

I WILL attend on the thirtieth day of this month, if fair, if not, next fair day, with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, under an act entitled 'an act to aſcertain the boundaries of land, and for other purpoſes,' at the tree called for in George May's entry of 700 acres made 4th of May 1780 on part of a treaſury warrant No. 4210, between Clear creek and Giſt's fork, about 4 miles S. E. of the painted ſtone, to include Squire Boone's name cut on a tree at a ſpring on the forks of the branch that makes into the creek," then and there to perpetuate the teſtimony of certain witneſſes tending to eſtabliſh the calls of ſaid locations, & do ſuch other acts as may be neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſaid claim.
THOMAS CARNEAL.
March 7, 1797. 5t

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST in Lexington, at February court, two books of accounts kept for the Livery ſtable in ſaid town. Whoever delivers ſaid books to Col. Trotter in Lexington, or the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.
JOHN KENNEDY.
March 14. 3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I ſhall attend with the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Waſhington, on monday the 14th day of April next, at the houſe of John Purdy on the head of Hardin's creek to eſtabliſh the calls made in an entry of two thouſand acres on which ſaid Purdy lives, by Thomas Prather, dec. which calls are two cabins one built by ſaid Thomas Prather, & the other by Baſil Prather, and do ſuch other things as may be neceſſful and agreeable to law.
for the heirs of ſaid Prather.
THOMAS FREEMAN
February 20 1797

[By order of the Truſtees.]

Extract from an act for the better regulation of the town of Lexington, and for other purpoſes. [Dec. 1796.]

"Be it enacted that from and after the firſt day of March next, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons reſiding within the bounds of the in-and out lots of the town of Lexington, owners of any ſwine, to ſuffer the ſame to go at large within the ſaid bounds—and if any ſuch ſwine ſhall be found running or going at large within the ſame, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or any perſon appointed by them, to take up and ſell ſuch ſwine, ſo running at large. And the ſaid truſtees ſhall appropriate the proceeds of ſuch ſales, to repairing the ſtreets and highways of ſaid town. Provided always, that the proviſions in this act contained, ſhall not extend to perſons driving ſwine from one plantation to another, through the ſaid town, and bounds aforeſaid, or in order to ſell the ſame. And if any ſwine, not the property of an inhabitant of ſaid ſaid town, ſhall be taken up and ſold by virtue of this act, the ſaid truſtees, upon proof thereof being made, ſhall pay to the owner of ſaid ſwine, the price for which the ſame was ſold.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bourbon county, about 5 miles from Paris, near Martin's tavern, on the road leading to Limeſtone, a black negro woman named LETT, well made, a very artful enſible woman, has loſt ſome of her toes, was with child when ſhe went away, ſuppoſed to have it about Chriſtmas. It is expected ſhe has got a paſs and will attempt to paſs for a free woman, as it is ſuppoſed ſhe was perſuaded away by ſome of her acquaintances near Lexington. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures her ſo that I get her, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reaſonable charges by me QUINTIN MOORE.
N.B. All perſons are forewarned from harboring ſaid negro, as they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigor of the law. Q. M.
Oct. 15, 1796. *2w

NOTICE. That commiſſioners appointed by the court of Madiſon county, will meet on the 11th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Rock lick, on the old trace leading from Boonſborough to the Hazle patch, to take the depoſition of certain witneſſes, and perpetuate their teſtimony, in order to eſtabliſh an entry of five hundred acres of land, made in the name of Thomas Gunnell, and do ſuch other act as ſhall be deemed neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſaid claim, and others depending thereon.
w March 13, 1797.

To be ſold for Caſh,

At public ſale, on Saturday the 25th inſtant, at Mr. Innis B. Brent's tavern,
THE STONE HOUSE,
Formely the property of the late firm of Irwin and Bryſon, and now occupied by Meſſrs. Samuel Price & Co.—By order of the aſſignees.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
March 13, 1797. 4t

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber Lincoln county one bay mare 6 years old, 14 hands & a half high, 2 white feet, ſome white hairs in her forehead, no brand perceivable, the ſaid ſtray had a ſix ſhilling bell on, and brought out of the wilderneſs appraiſed to 13l. 6s.
ANTHONY OWSLEY.
Auguſt 10 1796.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, near Strode's ſtation, Clarke county, a dark bay Horſe, about fifteen hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, no brand about nine or ten years old, appraiſed to 14l.

ALSO, a dark bay Mare, about fifteen years old, branded, but not legible, three white feet, about thirteen hands and a half high, appraiſed to 6l.
Enos Hardin.
N. B. The horſe had on an old bell tied on with a rope.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, near the Scott line, a black Mare fourteen hands three inches high ſeven years old, ſome few ſaddle marks, big with colt, one hind foot white, appraiſed to 28l.
Samuel Beauchamp.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

DULL TIMES.

NO buſineſs ſtirring—all things at a ſtand,
People complain they have no caſh in hand:
Dull times! re-echoes now from every quarter,
Even from the ſiſter to the ſon and daughter.
Merchants cry out, no money to be had,
Retailers ſay, the times are very bad;
Mechanicks work but they can get no pay,
Beaux dreſs genteel, and ladies too are gay.
Caſh very ſcarce,—plays acted thrice a week—
Buſineſs ſo dull—amuſements ſtill we ſeek.
Some live away, and then perhaps they fail,
While many run in debt, and go to jail.
The females muſt have ribbons, gauſe and lace,
And paint beſides to ſmooth a wrinkled face;
Short waiſt, ſilk gown, court dreſs & a new faſhion
Dull times indeed my friend!—there is no caſh.
The bucks will dreſs genteel—go to the play,
Sit up all night and lie a bed all day;
Powder an empty pate, look ſmart and prim,
Follow each trifling fashion or odd whim.
Four ſhillings then will buy a good fat goose,
While turkeys too are offered fit for uſe;
The tradeſman muſt have theſe with beef & veal
Or elſe he cannot make a hearty meal.
Are theſe bad times when perſons will profeſs
To follow faſhions and delight in dreſs?
No: times are good, but people are to blame,
Who ſpend too much and juſtly merit ſhame.

A Quaker lodging at an inn, (the houſe being full) a damning blade came up into his room and would have hectored him out; but he told him it was his room, and by yea and nay, he ſhould not come there. The Hector then began to thunder out his oaths, and to ſtrike him, but the Quaker being a ſtout fellow, returned his blows double and treble, and at laſt kicked him down ſtairs. With that the maſter of the houſe ſending the tapſter to know the occaſion of the noiſe, he told him, that 'twas nothing but that "Yea and Nay had kicked G——d Damme down ſtairs."

THAT BEAUTIFUL HORSE CALLED

Nebuchadnezzar,

A Full half Dray, will ſtand at my ſtable, at the ſign of the Indian King, on main ſtreet, Lexington; he is a beautiful black, mixed with a little gray, four years old, about ſixteen hands one inch high; his father was a full Dray of the largeſt ſize (who was imported by General Williams, Baltimore) his dam a full blooded imported Engliſh mare.

Nebuchadnezzar will ſtand at five dollars the ſeaſon, payable in merchantable produce, delivered in Lexington. Any gentleman who may chooſe to ſend mares any diſtance, may have paſturage at three ſhillings per week during the ſeaſon, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents.

G. ADAMS.

March 1, 1797. tf

FRESH GOODS.

Juſt received and now opened, by

JAMES TROTTER,

At his Store in Lexington,
A large and general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

Which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for Caſh and Country made Linen and Sugar.

tf March 10.

FOR SALE,

400 *Acres of Military Land,*

LYING in the county of Clarke, about twelve miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court houſe, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the firſt quality, and of indiſputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any perſon inclined to ſee it will be gratified by mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to mr. Joſeph Coſby in Lexington or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargraſs.

Aaron Fontaine.

Jefferſon, March 5, 1797.

THIS is to inform the public, that a ſurvey made upon a Military warrant, in the name of John Cook, upon the North fork of Gooſe creek, and the South branch of Harrod's creek, containing five hundred acres, joining the lands of Abraham Hite, is ſold to us, and conveyed by deeds, in conſequence of a patent iſſued by the ſtate of Virginia, to the ſaid John Cook; and as the ſaid land, is about to be largely improved, we hereby require all perſons having any claim to the ſaid land, to make them known, that we may not be injured by improving the ſame. SAMUEL TERRELL.
AARON FONTAINE.

March 9, 1797. 6w

*** *The Fayette Troop of Light-Horſe, are requeſted to meet on their uſual parade, on Monday the 27th inſt. with their Sword, which they can be ſupplied with, at the ſtore of Seitz & Lauman.*
By order of the Captain.

NOTICE, to thoſe whom it may concern—That whereas I have purchaſed of Richard Chinnoweth of Jefferſon county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due-bill for fifty-ſix pounds in merchandiſe; but have been credibly informed ſince, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any perſon from trading for or taking an aſſignment on the ſaid due-bill, as I am determined not to diſcharge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

THE partnerſhip of M'Coun & Caſtleman is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—All perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

Lexington, Auguſt 13, 1796.

A STORE will be continued by the ſubſcriber, in the houſe lately occupied by M'Coun and Caſtleman, where he means to ſell on low terms.

JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, Auguſt 13, 1796.

PANTALOON,

THE celebrated Foal getter, now in high perfection, eight years old, fifteen hands three inches high, will ſtand at my ſtable, in Fayette county, five miles from Lexington, near Maj. Morriſon's on Hickman, to cover mares at Two Dollars the ſingle leap, Four Dollars the ſeaſon, or Five Dollars in produce. Nine Dollars for inſurance.

P. Le Grand.

PANTALOON is a dapple gray, was begotten by Pantaloon, who was imported by Alexander Donnald Eſq. the dam of Young Pantaloon was begotten by Don Carlos, out of a mare belonging to Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, whoſe ſire was old Fearnought, her dam Mr. Carter Braxton's well known mare Kitty Fiſher; Don Carlos's ſire was the noted imported horſe Figure; his dam, I have been well informed, was Dr. Hamilton's running mare Primroſe.

The original of the above pedigree I have from under the hand of Beverley Randolph, late governor of Virginia. tm

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS ſeveral tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for ſale, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, th Auguſt, 1796.

Wanted to Hire.

A number of able bodied men to manage boats to

New-Orleans;

To whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at the ſtore of Sam. Price & Co. or R. Elliot & Co. tf

Juſt Arrived at Limeſtone,

And will be opened in the courſe of the enſuing week, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Lexington, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon;

Which will be ſold, wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms for caſh, or the following articles of produce: flour, kiln-dried indian meal, hemp, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, bacon, butter in firkins, tallow, whiſkey, peach brandy, feathers, beeſwax, country made ſugar and linen, or any other articles of produce that can be made to anſwer the Orleans market.

SAM. PRICE, & Co.

Feb. 18, 1797.

A Houſe and Lot for ſale.

IN Lexington on Main ſtreet, a little below Doctor Downings: the lot contains 26 feet front and back to Short ſtreet, with a hewn log houſe 18 by 16 feet with a good ſtone chimney, and a good ſpring juſt before the door. The lot is well enclosed with a good poſt and rail fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes

I. C. tp 3t JOHN R. SHAW.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plantation I formerly lived on, ſituate in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinſon's and Thomas Harbinſon's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdſtown—near ſixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are ſet with timothy graſs, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with neceſſary buildings, and an excellent ſpring—for terms apply to Samuel Ewing eſq. living near the premiſes.

16tf WM. M'BRYERS.

THIS is to inform the public, that Fulling and Dying in its various branches is carried on by the ſubſcriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Woolen Cotton or linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN M'MILLIN.

N. B. he takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the firſt Tueſday in every month; alſo in Lexington at C & H. Curtner's the ſecond Tueſday in every month.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Seſſions 1796.

Ezekiel Haydon & Thomas Haydon. } Complainants,

AGAINST

Thomas Jennings & Thomas Allen &c. } Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Allen not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity, according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, do appear here on the firſt Tueſday in February next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of Clear creek meeting houſe, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the court houſe in the town of Verſailles.

(Copy) Teſte

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of laſt month, a dark bay HORSE, riſing 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them, he is on one of his fore legs from his uncle down, very gray, a lump on his back, about the ſize of a hen egg, occaſioned by an old hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, riſes rather low behind, paces ſome, riſes well before, though carries his head low, I am told there was a man paſſed through Shelbyville the next morning after the horſe was miſſing, on ſuch a horſe, and from the circumſtance, I am induced to believe he was on him. If any one will bring the ſaid horſe to me in Waſhington county, or ſecure him ſo that I get him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and doubly for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.

December 15, 1796.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on the line between Shelby and Franklin, on the 3d of October laſt, a bay horſe, about 14 & a half hands high, a natural trotter, both hind feet white and part of his fore feet, a large ſtar in his forehead, his right eye is what is called a glaſs eye, his mane lies moſt to the near ſide, he is about 8 years old. Any perſon that has taken up ſaid horſe, and will deliver him to Maj. James Lemon in Georgetown, ſhall recevie the above reward. WILLIAM LEMON.

March 13, 1797. \$3t

Wanted to Hire,

SEVERAL ABLE BODIED MEN,

TO WORK IN A

BRICK YARD,

WHO ſhall receive good treatment and generous wages.—White men, or thoſe accuſtomed to working in a brick yard will be preferred

Apply to JOHN BOB.

Lexington, Feb. 25.

Richard Coleman,

TAKES this method of returning his grateful thanks to his former cuſtomers; and begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he has removed to that commodious houſe lately occupied by Capt. Walker Baylor, on Short ſtreet, in this place; where he will continue to keep good entertainment for man and horſe. He would wiſh to take a few genteel boarders.

3tf Lexington, March 6.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE juſt received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they will ſell low for Caſh, Hemp, Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tar; all which they will give the thigheſt price for, at their Store in Lexington Cynthiana, E. Winters's Mills at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware Houſe on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING

December 19, 1796.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subſcribers well engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Liberal wages will be given—Apply to SEITZ & LAUMAN.

*** A generous price will be given for clean WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MERCHANDISE. Apply as above.

Lexington, November 25.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Seſſions, 1796.

John Davis, Complainant,

AGAINST

Spencer & Uriah Humphreys, } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt Tueſday in February next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of Clear creek meeting houſe, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the court houſe in the town of Verſailles.

(Copy.) Teſte

Rowl. Thomas, D.C.

Woodford September Court of Quarter Seſſions, 1796.

John Jackſon, Complainant,

AGAINST

John Briſcoe, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and givin ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitint of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Februrry court, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Clear creek meeting houſe, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the Front door of the court houſe in the town of Verſailles.

(Copy.) Teſte

Rowl. Thomas, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING *engaged a workman from Philadelphia, perfectly acquainted with manufacturing Cordage in all its different branches, is determined to engage extenſively in that buſineſs; he will therefore give the higheſt prices for good well cleaned* HEMP *and* TAR, *and generous wages to all ſuch* JOURNEYMEN *Rope Makers as can come well recommended for their ſobriety and induſtry. He would alſo wiſh to take a number of boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, as* APPRENTICES *to the ſaid buſineſs, who ſhall be well cloathed and comfortably boarded in the family of Mr. Dodge the manager, who has come forward highly recommended as a man of character, and perfectly well acquainted with the management of a rope walk, and whom the ſubſcriber has taken into partnerſhip. As the ſpecies of manufacture will probably be continued and greatly extended in the weſtern country, and as it is an eaſy and decent employment, it is hoped that many will be diſpoſed to be inſtructed into ſo uſeful a branch of buſineſs.*

THOMAS HART.

CASH will alſo be given for quantity of HEMP SEED of the laſt year's growth.

tf March 18, 1797.